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PART II—Section 2

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह जलन संकलन
के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed
as a separate compilation.

LOK SABHA

The following Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 24th April, 1989:—

BILL No. 37 OF 1989

A Bill to amend the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fortieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 1989.

Short
title.

2. In the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987, in sub-section (4) of section 1, for the words "two years", the words "four years" shall be substituted.

Amend-
ment of
section 1
of Act 28
of 1987.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 was enacted in the background of escalation of terrorist activities in many parts of the country. The life of the Act is restricted to a period of two years from the date of its commencement which expires on the 23rd May, 1989.

2. An assessment of the situation, in consultation with the Governments of the States and Union territories, has shown that it is necessary to continue the provisions of the said Act for a further period of two years with a view to dealing effectively with the problem of terrorist violence and disruptive activities in the country. Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;

The 17th April, 1989.

BUTA SINGH.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Section 9 of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 provides for the constitution of Designated Courts by the Central Government or the State Governments and also for appointment of Judges and Additional Judges of those Courts. Section 13 of the said Act provides for appointment of Public Prosecutors, Additional Public Prosecutors and Special Public Prosecutors by the Central Government or the State Governments, as the case may be.

2. The expenditure towards the setting up of Designated Courts by the State Governments and towards salaries and allowances of the Judges, Public Prosecutors and staff of such Courts will be defrayed out of the Consolidated Funds of the States. The expenditure towards setting up of Designated Courts by the Central Government in any State or Union territory (other than Pondicherry) will be met out of the Consolidated Fund of India. Since the provisions of the said Act are being extended for a further period of two years with effect from the 24th day of May, 1989, the likely expenditure on each Designated Court and on the salaries and allowances of the Judges, Public Prosecutors, Additional Public Prosecutors, staff, etc., over a period of six months is expected to be about Rs. 7 lakhs out of which Rs. 3.5 lakhs will be of a recurring nature and Rs. 3.5 lakhs of a non-recurring nature. As it is not possible at this stage to visualise the number of such Courts that may have to be established, it is, therefore, not possible to give an estimate of actual expenditure that may have to be incurred in this behalf.

SUBHASH C. KASHYAP,
Secretary-General.

